Daily Union.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1857.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

VOLUME VI.

and Infantry.

23,000 cap bodies.

7,200 yards glazed slik, for covers.

100 N. C. B. brass scales, pairs.

649 sergeams' do do

11,400 corporals and privates' brass scales, p.

4 N. C. S. brozze do

50 sergeants' do

600 corporals and privates' bronze do

500 corporals and privates' bronze do

500 corporals and privates' bronze do

500 catiles, krass.

6,700 letters, do

10,000 numbers, brass.

13,500 cagles and rings

700 shells and flames.

3,300 yards ¼-lack worsted luce, { Yellow

13,500 eagles and rings
700 shells and fings
700 shells and fings
3,500 varies and rings
3,500 varies and rings
4,500 do 3, inch do do jan
6,500 do 3, inch do do
15,400 do 3, inch do do
15,400 do 3, inch do do
15,500 sheets cotton wadding,
6,500 yards set hunting,
6,500 yards set hunting,
6,500 do white do
2,500 do white do
3,500 do vest do
3,500 gross cost buttons,
1,500 do vest do
2,100 do suspender buttons, white me
do
2,100 do suspender buttons, white me
do
2,100 do suspender buttons, white me
do
2,000 do buttons, do large,
3,400 collips do
10,500 do buttons, do large,
3,400 common do
4,100 hespital tent-pins, large,
4,700 do
4,100 hespital tent-pins, large,
4,700 do do
3,500 wait do large,
3,500 common do
2,700 galvanized iron wire rods, for tente,
4,550 do do do staples do
3,100 mess pans, iron,
470 camp kettleis, (3 sizes.) 9.709 galvanized from wire rode, for tente.
4,459 do do do staples do
3,100 mess pans, fron.
70 camp kettles. (3 sizes.)
18.800 tin canteens, (3 piats, weight 11 ½ ounces.)
18.000 tooline' or Hunt's felling axes, (genuine,) 3 sizes.
1,000 pick-axes, 8 sizes.
1,000 pick-axes, 8 sizes.
2,000 camp hatchets.
2,000 do hundles.
1,200 spades, (3 sizes.)
67 bugles, with extra mouth-pieces.
67 do cords and tassels.
75 trumpets. cords and tas

OHN D. BARROW and HENRY HOLMES are this day admit ted as partners in the Banking House of Chubb Brothers. There is the House of Chubb Brothers. The firm from this date will be composed of Charles St. J. Chubb, Joh D. Barrow, and Henry Holmes. The House in Pavenport, Low composed of Charles St. J. Chubb, Wm. H. Dougal, and Alexand H. Barrow, under the firm of Chubb Brothers, Barrow, & Co. Jan 1-diff. CHUBB BROTHERS.

LEGANT TOWN CARRIAGES.—JAMES BREWSTE & 80M, 396 Broadway, New York, would invite the attentio of the citizens of Washington and vicinity to their stock of elegan vehicles in new and beautiful designs, comprising

Hamaner citit conches, barouches,
Berlines, caleches, and coupes.

Having the largest and most varied stock of first-class carriages in New York, they particularly invite the attention of gendlemen when any be unable to visit New York, to whom drawings of any style or carriage will be sent by mail.

Jan 7—d2mif

No. 84 Bridge sirves, Georgetown, D. C.,
WHERE all kinds of entertainments are furnished, with the bestice, and on the most moderate terms. Medal awarded at the last exhibition of Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute.

Feb 3—dif

(DAL! COAL! COAL!—Always on hand a good supply of the

Hickory, oak, and pine wood.

T. J. & W. M. GALT,

Northwest corner 19th and C streets, No. 547,
One square south Penn. av. Proposals for Coloring quarto plates of Fisher and Shells.

Optics Superintendent Pusito Printing,
Washington, Pebruary 3, 1857.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 13th instance at 13 o'clock, m., for coloring, by hand, in the highest state, the art, for the use of the Senate of the United States, 6,400 cole each, of twelve quarto place of "Pishels and Stells," to illustrate the 24 volume of Commodore Perry's Expedition to Japan.

The place are already engraved on copper and printed in black and will be furnished by t is office. Bidders will state the price of coloring each one hundred coolers, which must be face similize of

originals.

The original drawings can be seen at this office until the mornin of the day for closing the bids.

A contract will be entered into with, and honds required from, the successful bidder for the faithful execution of the same.

Proposals must be addressed to A. G. Seaman, Superintendent of the property of the same of t

Manual of Etiquette in Washington. THIS Manual is indispensable to members of Congress and strikers as journing in Washington. Every lady and gentler should have a copy. Just published and for sale at the book-et in the Capitol, and at the book-et in Washington.

and the

CONGRESSIONAL.

SPEECH OF HON. TIMOTHY DAVIS,

on the fishing bounties; delivered in the House of Repre

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—
Mr. DAVIS, of Massachuseits, said:
Mr. Chateman: In the House this morning I had the honor to present resolutions from the legislature of the State of Massachuseits, setting forth very reasonable and struthful objections to the repeal of the fishing bounties, and I propose to submit a few general remarks upon that subject. I shall do it now, in obedience to a sense of official duty which presses upon me. My immediate constituency is largely interested in the subject; and, judging from recent demonstrations in this and the other branch of Congress, I am forced to the conclusion that an carnest effort will be made to repeal the bounty laws, although, perhaps, the subject cannot be reached during the present session. It may, and probably will, so happen that I shall have an opportunity to say something at the moment of action on the proposed measure of repeal. If so, I shall not hesitate, if I think I can then add strength of opposition to repeal the bounty law. I will not, however, take the risk of being cut off from speaking altogether, as I might be if I should await the final action of the House, which, under the rules, may be taken without debate.

In the remarks which I propose to submit, I shall not deal with my subject as if I entertained a doubt as to what was the original design and intention of the bounty system, or whether it was thought best by our predecessors to pay bounties on conditions which, if carried out, would result in replenishing the treasury by adding a heavy consumption of dutable sait. I entertain no doubt that an indirect course was adopted at the outset, but one tending towards a direct and important result, and that was the building up of American fisheries. How it was to be

consumption of dutiable salt. I entertain no doubt that an indirect course was adopted at the outset, but one tending towards a direct and important result, and that was the building up of American fisheries. How it was to be done was a matter for trial, and the result was to be seen after experience had afforded proper opportunities to test the various plans suggested. And although the bounty system can be defended upon every point of sound policy, judging from the past, I submit that its continuance is a question vital to the commercial interests of the country, looking solely to the future.

The early history of the country is marked with events directly traceable to the fisheries. It was the catching and curing of fish that first attracted the early adventurers to our shores; and out of inconsiderable fishing-stations grew up flourishing communities all along our northeastern sea-

curing of fish that first attracted the early adventurers to our shores; and out of inconsiderable fishing-stations grew up flourishing communities all along our northeastern seaboard. Long before the war of independence jealousies arose between the English and French colonists, which resulted in an appeal to arms; and when peace was nominally restored, still the matter was open to bitter dissensions, and called into action all the skill of diplomatists to prevent frequent interruptions of the general harmony. We read of the siege of Louisburg, and how gallantly the fishermen rallied, and how for forty-nine days they besieged the French, who were strongly entrenched within the walls of the city. We learn that these same fishermen finally drove out the usurpers of their rights, and captured and occupied their strongheld—a result which many of the bravest men among the English colonists declared to be too grand even for contemplation—an event which could never have resulted from the chances, but which was achieved by the sterling valor of men impressed with the importance and the justice of their cause. Fishermen did not then, nor do they now, shrink from the hazard where there is hope of success. Their business was altogether one of hazard. Their bread was at stake. Their rights had been trodden down by the French colonists, and they rose in mass in their defence. What they did, and how well they performed their part in that carly struggle, is matter of history. It is enough for my purpose, in briefly tracing the events bearing on my subject, to say that, aiter the contest at Cape Breton, American fishermen pursued their business meeting occasional interruptions, until the manifestations of uneasiness among the golonists, immediately preceding the war of independence, induced Lord North, in 1775, to introduce into the

in the bids offered, as well as the names and address of the instructed to be proposed as securities, in case a contract is need.

The bids offered, as well as the names and address of the instructed to be proposed as securities, in case a contract is fore a well-appointed and superior force, and when the fore a well-appointed and superior force, and when the fore containing proposals should be endorsed: "Proposals for the containing proposals should be endorsed: "Proposals for the river difficult and dangerous, these same Marblehead men, as General Knox afterwards affirmed in the Massachusetts legislature, were the first to respond to the call of

State is a consideration to many who are benefited by it, while all the rest are held to the discharge of that duty. But, as early as 1792, Congress passed a law as clear in its provisions and its intentions as sunlight. This law says nothing about curing, spassed a law as a clear in its provisions and its intentions as sunlight. This law says nothing about curing, spating, or exporting fish; but it provides that the vessels to be benefited by it shall be employed at sea for the term of four months per year. That law gives to vessels over twenty tons, and under thirty tons, \$1 as per ton; if over thirty, \$2 50 per ton—five-eighths of the amount to be divided among the fishermen, and the balance going to the owner of the vessels. Now the form of the question becomes clearer; before, it was not easy to steer clear of the salt tax. The subject was beforged by it—and I repeat it because much difficulty has arisen upon the point—while the simple fact is, as I believe, that salt, entering largely into the list of articles of extentiates and the salt in the distance of export duty, or drawback on exported fais, cured with dutable salt, would an awer the purposes of the government, and benefit the fisher men use as much as it was then intended that they should be benefited. Hence much was no doubt said directly on that point in the debates of the day. But I leave salt out of the question. Fishermen use as such of it is a ever; but the law of to-day, granting bounty to the codifisheries, says not him apoint in the debates of the day. But I leave salt out of the question. Fishermen use as such of it is a ever; but the law of to-day, granting bounty to the codifisheries, says not him apoint in the debates of the day. But I leave salt out of the question. Fishermen use as such of it is a ever; but the law of to-day, granting bounty to the codifisheries, says not himself the day. But I leave salt out of the question of the government, in reference to the act of the gale. The day of the day is the continued until 1807, when

We adding directly to the national wealth. Both Frame with the property of the national wealth of the property of the

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

cial, for instance—i will vote to pay a bounty on sugarcired hams.

But this fishing business, like every other, will regulate
itself, some gentleman will say. If the demand for fish as
an article of consumption exists, prices will naturally advance with the increased demand induced by the falling off
of the catch. Ordinarily that point would be well taken,
but not when dealing with the fishing business. Dried and
pickled codfish and mackerel enter largely into the list of
articles of consumption, mainly on account of their comparative cheapness. The laboring man can get along very
well if, for economy's sake, he can frequently get his dinner
of dried or pickled fish; but he will not choose it as an article of food if he can get a pound of fresh beef or mutton
for the same price that it costs to furnish his table with salt
fish. So long as the supply is large, and the expense of taking and curing fish will warrant the outit of vessels, this
article, as one of common consumption, will be cheaper

service-pointed and properly from an extraction of the theory that the street gending, and the state are controlled, and the street gending, and the state are controlled, and the state are controlled to the state the state